

The McGill Daily

electricity is my life since 1911

Open to all... almost

Campus Security crack down

by Mark Narron

Some students give him clothes. Most just give him change and a few even give him a hard time. But for Brian L., McGill campus' most prominent panhandler, the treatment he gets from McGill Security is his biggest concern.

McGill's intolerance for vagrants recently attracted attention on campus when Brian was unnecessarily accosted and injured by a McGill Security agent early last month.

On August 8, witnesses saw the agent apprehend and physically subdue Brian on McTavish St. without cause. The agent apparently decided to use force when Brian refused to show identification.

After a comment about the incident was published in the August 29 issue of *The McGill Daily*, the security agent in question was relieved of his duties on campus and Steve Paquin, head of McGill Security, issued an apology to undergraduate VP University Affairs Don McGowan.

"It was not a life or death situation and it wasn't on campus," explained Paquin about his decision to dismiss the security agent. "Security should intervene in cases in which there is a danger to the well-being of students, staff or property."

Paquin, who was recently appointed head of Security last March, says he takes students' concerns seriously. "We rely on the help of the community to let us know what their concerns are," he stated.

However, as Brian can testify, it is also the mandate of McGill Security to kick panhandlers off campus, a fact which Paquin will readily admit.

"Certain things will not be tolerated, i.e. vagrants, panhandlers and people who distribute flyers," outlined Paquin. "Although McGill campus is open to the public, it is still private property and is governed as private property."

Sara Mayo, a former Walksafe Coordinator and long-time Walksafe volunteer,

says that there should be no illusions as to what McGill Security's mandate really involves.

"McGill Security's number one priority is protecting McGill's reputation, then its property and low down on the list is protecting students. They kick vagrants off campus to protect the school's reputation, not to protect us."

Concerning the August incident, however, Mayo at least credits Paquin for holding himself accountable to the McGill community.

"This is not the first time that Security has overstepped its bounds," said Mayo. "But it's the first time that Security has acknowledged its mistake."

As for Brian, he will continue to panhandle on the sly, making sure to keep an eye out for the red jeeps.

Rain or shine, Brian, with his instantly recognisable silver pony tail, has been panhandling on campus for the past four years. He can often be seen asking for change and telling people to have a nice day outside the McClennan Library. The most serious offence he has ever been charged with is "impeding the flow of people."

"When the police come by, they just ask me to leave. There's no law against soliciting and I never give people a hard time," said Brian. "Hey, I'm the one who turns in wallets around here."

Brian subsists mainly on the change and clothes that McGill students give him. Winston Wong, a third year Sociology student, even gave Brian his jacket last winter.

Brian says that some students don't understand why he'd rather be on campus than on Ste. Catherine or Sherbrooke.

"People say to me sometimes, 'Hey, I'm a student, I'm poor.' And I say, 'I know you're poor. You can understand where I'm coming from. You're poor. I'm poor too. Can you spare a quarter?'"



DAILY PHOTO BY MIKE CULLEN

McGill Security: Protecting McGill's reputation, not students

WOMEN UNITE TO "TAKE BACK THE NIGHT"

300 WOMEN TAKE PART IN 16TH ANNUAL
MARCH

by Adina Spivak

Last Thursday, approximately 300 Montréal women gathered together to protest the fear of violence and of violence itself in the 16th annual "Take Back the Night" march.

Leaving from McGill's Roddick Gates, they marched down McGill College Avenue, along de Maisonneuve and down Crescent St. to René Lévesque. The march culminated in speeches and a party at the YWCA.

This year's theme was "Woman's Solidarity Against Violence and for Freedom." The theme of freedom was included to promote accessibil-

ity and diversity.

Women with disabilities and elderly women were encouraged to participate. A bright blue school bus drove behind the crowd for women who couldn't handle the walking but wanted to show their support. Unfortunately, the bus appeared empty. The coalition had also intended for an ASL (American Sign Language) interpreter to be there but, the interpreter could not make it because of a "family emergency."

In fact, the diversity that the coalition had hoped for was relatively low - most of the

participants were young white females. However, as Abby Slone, one member of the coalition pointed out, "there were more women of different mobility than ever before." She hopes that this trend will continue to grow in future years.

While the intended themes of accessibility and diversity were not entirely successful, the fight against violence came through loud and clear.

Barbara Timmins of the McGill Sexual Assault Centre emphasized women's "right to walk the streets at night with-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

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Warming up a Chilly Climate

DEALING WITH DISCRIMINATION FROM THE BOTTOM UP

by Noelle Sorbara

On a campus as large as McGill's, with hundreds of different cultures, sexual orientations, body sizes and interests, chances are, during their academic career, most people will encounter an incident of discrimination.

Not everyone will know how to respond.

Faced with this reality, McGill's Post Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) organised a workshop September 18, demonstrating a new

method to address discrimination.

The two hour workshop, called the "Chilly Climate", was facilitated by Jessie Sutherland of the National Coalition Building Institute (NCBI), an organisation that deals with discrimination worldwide.

"I think it is important that you can feel safe in a learning environment," explained Jessie.

McGill's administration has tried to create such a safe environment with policies and rules intended to guide people's behaviours. But according to Jessie, the solution is to approach the problem from its roots by changing people's attitudes.

"The impact of this," said Jessie, "is attitudinal change, which will eventually lead to change in the institution."

The goal of the workshop was to build one community from the diversity found on campus as participants learned how to celebrate their differences and their similarities.

One of Jessie's approaches was to organise participants into groups according to sexual, racial and other defining criteria. Then, each group gave examples of stereotypes and criticisms they resented.

"It is an opportunity to learn the different forms of discrimination by hearing first-hand what effect this [discriminatory] treatment has on people," Jessie commented.

"It is important to bring

people together so we can see the different manifestations of discrimination and the different ways that it works. Then in understanding it, we can use the tools [shown in the workshop] to work against it."

One such tool presented in the workshop was learning about oppressive attitudes and how to shift them.

"People have recordings in their heads of set stereotypes," explained Jessie. "You cannot change a recording by intellectualising or arguing with it."

"The only way to change a recording is to find out what the hurt is underlying the oppressive comment," she said.

According to NCBI, the methods used in the workshop have helped in South Africa, Israel and the aftermath of the Rodney King trials in Los Angeles. NCBI also claims to have helped create better relations between the police and the black population in Montréal.

Anna Kruzynski, who organised the Chilly Climate workshop on behalf of the PGSS, thought the workshop was useful.

"The people who were there really got something from the symposium. I think that when people hear about it... and with more advertising, we'll be able to organise a full-day workshop."

Jessie hopes to facilitate a full-day bilingual workshop in January, which would involve all four universities in Montréal.

"TAKE BACK THE NIGHT" CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

out fear-and it is indeed our right. We are told that not walking alone at night will ensure that we will not get assaulted and this is simply not true."

The issue of violence against women is a source of frustration, anger and pain, but the night was one of optimism and hope. The women shouted, whistled and banged

letters

SSMU working for francophone rights

To the Daily,

Open Letter to Elisabeth Gomery, Francophone Commissioner

I would first like to thank the Francophone Commissioner for her diligence and obvious interest in promoting French within SSMU and the rights of francophones on campus. However, I believe the harsh words levelled against SSMU and against me personally, were inaccurate and deserve a response.

SSMU and I are personally dedicated to improving the situation of francophones within SSMU and externally. I was elected with a mandate to improve the quality of life for francophone students — already this promise is being delivered through the creation of a Francophone Commission, in combination with the McGill administration. The aims of this Commission are clear:

- Promouvoir des échanges linguistiques afin d'améliorer les relations entre les francophones et les anglophones;
- Promouvoir la publication en français à l'Université McGill, ainsi que des rencontres, événements, spectacles, etc.;
- Promouvoir l'excellence des publications;
- Conseiller et aider à réaliser une police de bilinguisme.

In addition, I was elected with a mandate to increase representation for marginalised groups on campus, including Francophones; ironically, this will be achieved by our newly-created "Constitutional and Policy Review Committee," which was formulated through the very bylaw changes to which you refer.

Furthermore, through my guidance a new position was created: the Executive/Council Liaison. The person who has been hired for the post is completely bilingual, and has already begun cutting up SSMU's bureaucracy and translating documents into French.

I challenge anyone to name a previous SSMU president who has been more pro-francophone. I additionally challenge anyone to find a SSMU president who has been so unjustly criticised on the basis of francophone rights. I look forward to working with the Francophone Commissioner, although in concluding I would like to ask the Commissioner, and the *McGill Daily Français* in particular, what have they achieved for the Francophone community by publicly humiliating one of their closest allies.

Cc McGill Tribune

Chris Carter
SSMU President

since 1911
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Note From Below



The editorial positions of Information Editor and National Affairs/CUP Liaison Editor are now officially open. The nomination period for these positions runs right up until elections at next week's staff meeting: Thursday, Oct. 10 at 17h. All McGill Daily staff are eligible to run. If you would like to know more about these positions or the nomination process, come down to B-03 in the Shatner Building and ask to speak with an editor.

The McGill Daily

with energy and excitement.

While some onlookers watched with confusion and amazement, others clapped and waved to show their support. Curious bystanders stopped walking, talking, eating and working at various bars and restaurants along the route to see what all the noise was about.

According to Iris Glaser of the McGill Women's Union, the noise was about women saying "we're not going to sit by and watch [violence] happen. We need more social awareness. We can't tackle the problem from every angle. [But] this is one night for women to have for themselves. One night where they are safe on the streets."

One issue that surprised Nathalie Leceille was the anger expressed by both women and men of the "women only" rule for the march. Many people called in on a radio show, saying that the decision was reverse discrimination. But Leceille points out that "men have the night already. They don't have as many things to worry about. Some women do not feel comfortable dealing with violence around men. There are other countless

numbers of ways that men can show their support."

The march dates back to protests started in the United States in the 1970s targeting violence against sex workers. The annual event has now come to stand for violence against all women. Karen, from STELA, a resource for sex workers in downtown Montréal, commented that organisers had hoped to have more representation from sex workers. However, police "did a clean-up" of the streets during the day, thus preventing the women from attending.

She commented, "no woman is safe on the street unless every woman is safe on the street. Whether we go out to buy milk or we're working in the street, everyone has the right to work and the right to live."

Erratum

The photos accompanying *The McGill Daily's* Sept. 26 article entitled "Happy Birthday McGill" were missing a by-line. The photos were taken by Sarah Johnson. The *Daily* regrets the error.

PROMISES BROKEN

PQ stalls on subsidised housing

by Maggie Gilmour

Parti Québécois Employment Minister Louise Harel has yet to meet an election promise to provide social housing units for the poor. During the 1994 provincial election, Harel promised to provide 500 social housing units to the Hochelaga-Maisonneuve area in Montréal within the next 4 years. So far only 46 units have been built.

Carmen Gibbs, the vice president of the Association des groupes de ressources techniques de Québec (AGRTQ), which develops social housing units is worried about Harel's lack of initiative. Hochelaga-Maisonneuve is a poor area in desperate need of subsidized housing, and, according to Gibbs, "if there is not a massive intervention in the area, the consequences will be disastrous."

"People are deserting the area, the housing conditions are worsening and people are getting poorer. The longer we wait to do something the worse it will get," she continued. The situation in this area has not always been this bad, added Gibbs. But with the loss of jobs and a plummeting real estate market, the neighbourhood is "looking more and more like Beirut."

The area is poor and run down and desperately needs revitalisation. However, Gibbs feels that real changes cannot be made in the area until the basic needs of the residents are met.

"Until the housing condition improves, until people feel secure in their homes, until people can eat and pay rent, the serious problems of the area cannot be attacked: poverty, prostitution, violence and the school conditions."

A social housing programme called the Programme D'Achats de Renovation Co-op OSBL does exist in Montreal. Under this programme residents can live in a renovated building for relatively cheap rent and if the co-op is kept in good shape, rent hikes can be controlled.

According to Gibbs, social housing programmes often create additional benefits. They allow poor people to live in a building with reasonable rent and form ties in their community. "Social housing creates a community; residents talk, they discover (through this sense of community) a sense of their importance. It breaks down isolation," he commented.

Harel's failure to follow through is not entirely her

fault, claims Arnold Bennett, a tenants' rights activist in Montreal. He comments that Harel is trying to make some

party; she is tied down by cabinet solidarity."

Bennett says the PQ's goal of a zero deficit is the cause of

flushed down the drain," he declared.

Bennett predicts that conflict between the more liberal minded PQ members, such as Harel, will cause more than just a few problems such - namely resignations.

"Louise Harel and other members are going to have to take a long, hard look in the mirror and make a decision. There is an obvious contradiction (in the government) between the progressive views of some members and the more monetarist and opportunist views of others. Conflict is sure to arise."

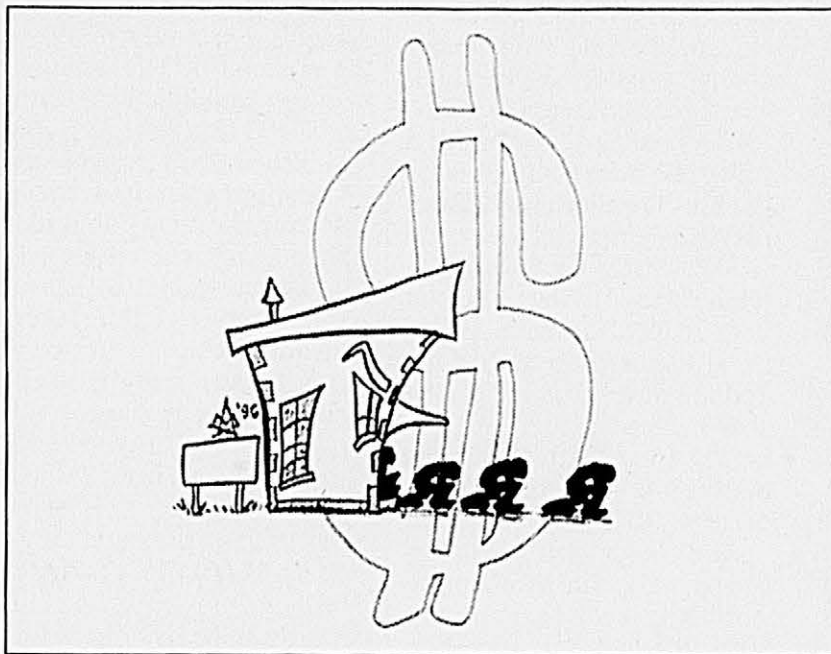
While government infighting and stalling continues, the situation for the poor in Montreal is not improving. Those in need of subsidized housing may have to sustain yet another blow.

Recently, a proposed blue-

print for housing reform was leaked to the press. The blue print was sent to a cabinet committee for review and signed by Municipal Affairs Minister, Remy Trudel, who is responsible for housing. The document included proposed cuts to low cost housing of almost 200 million dollars and rent hikes in low cost housing units by up to 5% starting July 1, 1997.

"The Poor are getting poorer," warns Gibbs, "and something must be done." Gibbs hopes that Louise Harel will "make the need for social housing in Hochelaga-Maisonneuve more visible and that she will put pressure on the city administration to reserve at least 150 units over the next 2 years for the Hochelaga-Maisonneuve area."

If we do nothing, Gibbs warns, "the human, the economic, the social costs for the residents of the area and for Montreal will be enormous."



DAILY GRAPHIC BY MAX FRANCISCO

positive changes in the PQ government, but every initiative she takes has been "undercut by the right-wingers of the

the problem. "The deficit is being brandished as the most important priority and social programmes are just being

No place to turn

FEWER ALTERNATIVES FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS

by Daniel Hertzman

Welfare recipients are becoming increasingly frustrated with the mandatory job-training programmes in which they are forced to participate. Should recipients refuse to enroll, they run the risk of having their already inadequate cheques further reduced.

Recipients are also struggling with a diminishing number of available positions in the work-fare programmes.

According to Jean Lalande of the St. Columbia House Welfare Rights Committee, a basic problem with the work-fare programmes is that "many more people want to participate in [them] than there are spaces."

Aside from the problem of the availability of positions, welfare recipients in work-fare programmes must also see their choices limited by their supervisors.

Dénis Langevin of the Welfare Rights Committee of Pointe St. Charles explains that recipients are assigned to an

agent who decides what direction they will take in their search for employment, a decision recipients cannot contest. For example, if someone comes in because he wants to take truck-driving courses, his/her agent can decide that instead he should work at the YMCA. According to Langevin, the lack of power over the direction of their own lives that comes with work-fare programmes can be extremely humiliating for people on welfare.

Langevin adds that even if recipients are lucky enough to have an agent who respects their preferences, other roadblocks may arise. Even if a person who wants to take a truck-driving course is given the go-ahead by his/her agent, he/she may have to move to Québec City or Charlevoix in order to do so.

The Québec government only has contracts with schools located in these cities, a fact which illustrates the problematic structure of the

province's work-fare programmes, which are designed in Québec City and then applied across the province. Says Langevin, the government uses the false assumption that what is good for Québec is also good for communities as diverse as Montréal, Hull or Kahnawake.

WELFARE CHANGES PROPOSED

For those opposed to the present structure of the work-fare system, the future may offer some hope for change.

A proposal of the new Welfare Reform, which will be announced in the spring, is a complete re-organisation of the system. Control of the programmes will be delegated to approximately 130 local centres called CLEEs (Centre Local d'Economie et d'Emploi). Decisions at each CLEE will be made by a committee including government workers, union leaders and community leaders, a move that some hope will make work-fare pro-

grammes more accessible to the people involved.

But adding to recent government cuts to drug insurance, housing allowances and the amount of money welfare recipients are allowed to have in savings, it is expected to go even further. The hardest to be hit by the changes will be those under 25 years, who will find their pay-cheques reduced from \$500 to a paltry \$333 a month.

The proposed measures anger Lalande, who says that "it is hypocritical of the government to say that they are attempting to create a greater incentive for people to get off welfare, while they are getting rid of the means [to do so]."

Like Lalande, Langevin is not extremely optimistic about the future. He points out that "creating a strong system to increase welfare recipients' employability without creating jobs means nothing."

Injustice where?

LOFTY GOALS CONFLICT WITH URBAN REALITY AT DEBT RELIEF DEMONSTRATION

by D'Arcy Doherty

In expectation of this week's meetings of the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Montréal's Social Justice Committee organised a demonstration for freedom from debt last Saturday in Phillips Square.

However, the event, which was an attempt to promote awareness over debt issues in developing countries, encroached upon the territory of the Square's vendors who complained that the Committee was interfering with their economics.

The Committee began their demonstration with a

skit mocking the IMF for strong-arming finance ministers of countries with large debts into reducing spending on education and health in order to make debt payments.

Not a minute into the skit, the Committee's master of ceremonies, Eric Lamoureux, was physically cut off by local jewelry merchant Richard Lahmy. The presentation had to be moved away from the vendors' area.

"The street is a public place — don't spoil it for us [vendors]," Lahmy explained, saying that the demonstration may have scared away business.

"These people," he later argued, referring to the Committee, "don't have enough street sense. Here they are trying to deal with a lofty problem far away but they can't deal with what's going on here in any basic sense."

But not everybody was critical of the Committee's efforts. "I believe what they [the Committee] are doing is good in principle," claimed McGill graduate and bystander, Stuart Bucovetsky.

"Anyway that the issue [of debt] can be placed into the news, helps," he continued.

According to Derek McCuish, programme coordi-

nator of the Committee "there is no such thing as development in the [developing] world." When countries such as Uganda are forced to pay three times as much on debt payments as they do on health and education, there can be no development, he continued.

Also, the IMF's Structural Adjustment Programme which was established to coordinate the repayment of over \$2 trillion in debt, is "unfeasible," commented MacCuish.

For Lamoureux, the only solution is for wealthy countries to forgive the debts of poorer countries.

For this reason, one of the

main goals of the Committee is to influence the voting behaviour of Canada's representative to the IMF. However, this representative is not under any obligation to publicise the policies that Canada supports.

But, explained MacCuish, the Committee is more geared to raising public awareness. The group, founded in 1975, provides seminars, workshops and newsletters to the public concerning issues of poverty and injustice in the world. Unfortunately for the Committee, on this day it seemed that the people who became most painfully aware of the issue were the street merchants.

WHO'S RIGHT?

Federal Tories too leftist for radical youth-wing

by Samer Muscati

OTTAWA (CUP) — Nini Krishnappa's commitment to conservatism has never been questioned. His bedroom walls are decorated with posters of his two political idols — Ronald Reagan and Brian Mulroney, and ever since he can remember he has preached conservative ideology. We must act tough on crime, enforce family values, remove restrictions from big-business and repeal all affirmative action and multiculturalism policies, the 25-year-old tells anyone who will listen.

But after five years as a national executive of the Progressive Conservative Youth Federation, Krishnappa's commitment to the Conservative party has run out.

Two weeks ago, Krishnappa retired his membership card to an old shoe-box in his closet. Now he waits for his Reform party card to arrive in the mail.

"It was a difficult decision for me to make," says Krishnappa, who works for a Toronto Marketing firm. "But the issue for me now is policy, not party names."

Krishnappa is one of many disillusioned youth who are leaving the Tories in favour of Reform's "grassroots and conservative" views. They are upset with PC leader Jean Charest's "moderate" stance, and would like to see him follow the budget-slashing ideology of Alberta Premier Ralph Klein and Ontario Premier Mike Harris.

Says Kelly Sherwood, former Youth Coordinator for the Tories, "The party is con-

servative in name only. Right now, even the Liberals are more conservative than the [Tories]."

For many young Tories, the last straw came at the August convention, when less than a quarter of their motions and amendments were passed.

"Everything that was brought to the convention was defeated," says Sherwood, who joined the Reform party a week after the convention.

The policies that the youth pushed for included a 20% income tax cut, reinstating the death penalty, ending employment equity, tightening up immigration laws and ending funding for all multiculturalism programs, including anti-racism campaigns.

While the youth wing's views were too radical for many in the Tory camp, Reform has welcomed the defectors with open arms. "We recruit anyone we can," says Scott Mudford, national youth coordinator of the Reform party, adding that the exodus of Tory youth shows no signs

of slowing down.

However, Charest staunchly denies any problem with youth defections to the Reform party.

"I don't see any evidence at all, apart from very marginal cases, of young people going over to the Reform I'd have to challenge anyone to name me four people who have gone over," challenges Charest.

But the facts are clearly against Charest. All across the country, young Tories are jumping ship to Reform. In the four weeks following the convention, over 10 high-profile young Tories called it quits and defected.

Most recently, the president of the Young Tories at Carleton University, Ben James, resigned on Sept. 16 to join Reform. James says that the youth in the party believe in

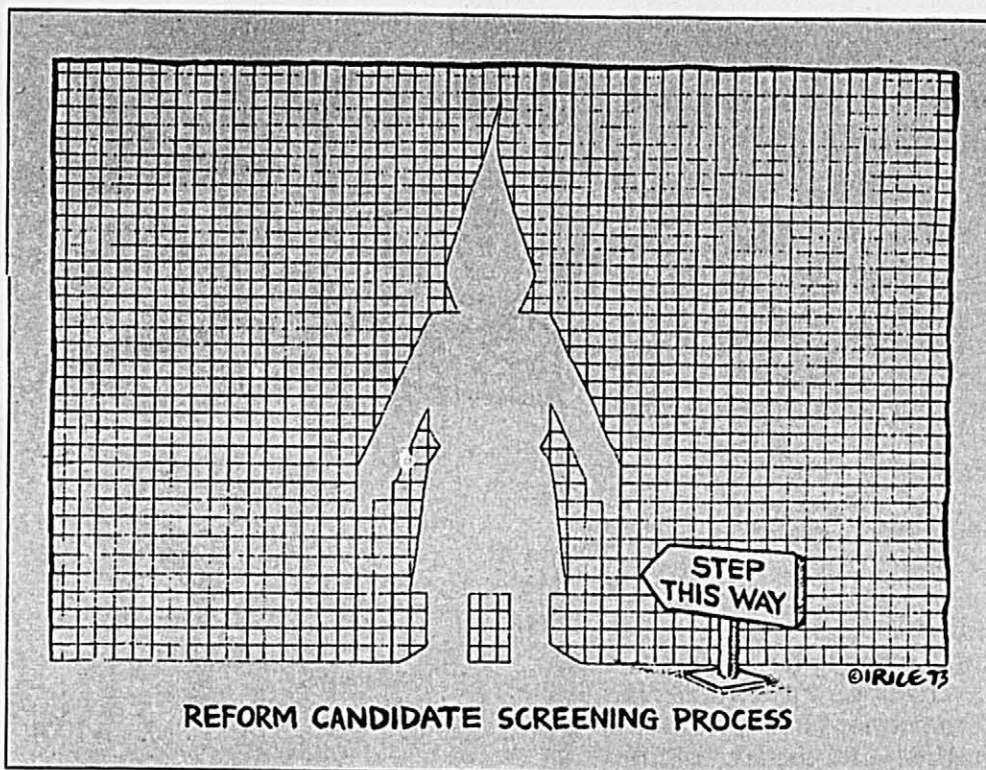
fiscal responsibility, elimination of all debt and downsizing government services and responsibilities.

"We're not a bunch of extremists," says James. "We're just conservative."

Much of the youth criticism is focused on Charest, who they say lacks direction and is selling out the youth-wing in an attempt to appeal to Liberal voters.

"Jean Charest isn't a conservative. He's abandoned the right wing," says Krishnappa. "If the messenger doesn't believe in the message, then the message will get lost."

Many of the youth are adamant that the party can only survive by making a dramatic right-ward shift in its philosophy. They say that if nothing changes, the catastrophe of the 1993 federal election —



where Tories went from 169 seats to two — will be relived in the next one.

"The people haven't chosen what the policies are, Jean Charest has chosen policy," comments Andrew Stec, former President of the University of Ottawa young Tories who recently joined Reform.

He says that many more youth will leave the party unless things change drastically. Charest admits that the youth wing is vital to the Tories, but says they will stay because his party is the only national conservative political party. "The... [Reform Party] is not a national political party," argues Charest. "They are regional in their views and deliberately maintain that regional perspective and have presented pretty extremist views on a number of occasions."

But Sherwood scoffs at the idea that the Tories are a more national party than Reform. "We can't delude ourselves into thinking that the Conservatives are a national party," says Sherwood. "A party of two seats isn't a national party."

Krishnappa says that he is proud to be a young Reformer, and hopes that one day the political right will be unified under one national conservative banner.

"It's just a matter of who's going to survive and which party is going to fade away," adds Krishnappa. "I'm waiting for the day when the names Reform and Tory can be interchangeable."

— With files from David Cochrane

FEDERALISTS AND PQ

by Jessica Lowe

Farouz Alvi immigrated to Québec from Pakistan over a decade ago. A self-described government dissident, he explained he was fleeing from government persecution when he came to Canada. "I didn't want to live in a racist state," he said. For him, Canada was a "tolerant society".

Until a year ago, Alvi believed this to be true. His jaw dropped, however, following last October's referendum, when former premier Jacques

certain as to his place and future in a post-referendum Québec.

And while nearly a year has passed since Quebecers narrowly rejected sovereignty, time has done little to quiet the debate over Québec's official attitude towards ethnic minorities.

A DEMOCRATIC RIGHT

At the centre of the controversy are Québec's allophones, who find themselves caught in

majority of Canada's ethnic communities support federalism. Politically, this places Québec's ethnic communities at odds with the pro-sovereignty majority of Québec francophones, and many feel underrepresented at the level of provincial politics.

"Other ethnic groups... have

Montréal from Poland 15 years ago. "It was heaven on earth to me," she remembers. "So much life here, even in the middle of February."

Petrowski, is now searching for employment in Toronto. "My love for this place died during Parizeau's speech, when he gave us a glimpse of

"The PQ has taken over a number of powers over immigration that the other provinces don't have, such as the administration of family sponsorships. With these powers they have drastically reduced levels of immigration in the province, which are now very low."

Reflecting on Québec's future in light of such legislation, Agnes Gruda, an editorialist for *le Devoir* commented that the PQ is caught in a basic political paradox. "On the one hand, we have a government obsessed by symbols: it consistently amplifies and exacerbates tensions while it insists on unilingualism to the letter. On the other hand, the guardians of multiculturalist orthodoxy keep jumping at the smallest kind of intolerance - this is not easily resolved."

PQ POLICY VS PUBLIC OPINION

Ironically, statistics suggest that Quebecers' general tolerance levels towards immigrants go unsurpassed.

"It is important to note that consistently the Québec population is more favourable to immigration than the rest of Canada," points out Worsfold, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Council for Refugees. "Sometimes there is the perception that the population in Québec feels differently with respect to immigrants, but I don't believe that's true."

In an Angus Reid poll conducted immediately following last October's referendum, 60% of "Yes" voters claimed that there were "too many immigrants" compared to 35% among "No" voters. Worsfold characterises this as a "blip in the general polling". Accordingly, a similar survey conducted in January indicated that the public opinion gap had narrowed. Only 47% of "Yes" voters and 40% of "No" voters agreed that there were "too many immigrants". Anti-immigration sentiments were higher nationwide, with 49% of respondents sharing that perception.

Guilherme O'Niell, columnist for the Montreal Portuguese weekly *Jornal do emigrante*, is quick to comment that "because some Quebecers are

Other ethnic groups... have achieved great economic and academic success. Where are they represented? The pur-laine monopoly has created much misunderstanding
Filippo Salvatore of the Canadian-Italian Congress

Parizeau, blamed "money and the ethnic vote" for thwarting Québec independence. "I had thoughts of leaving again," Alvi commented. "We all did."

Criticism came from all sides following Parizeau's inflammatory comments. In a *Gazette* editorial, Peggy Curran blasted members of the Parti Québécois (PQ) cabinet as "prickly, insular xenophobic rednecks - only being nationalists, they should be known in Québec as bluenicks, or gorges-blue."

In response to the widespread public outrage towards the Premier's remarks, several members of the PQ did their best to distance Parizeau's remarks from the sovereigntist

a political tug of war between federalist and sovereigntist forces. Also targetted are new Canadian immigrants who cast ballots.

Some have gone as far as to question the democratic right of new citizens to vote in any referendum question. Christos Sirros, Liberal critic for cultural communities, points to several briefs from pro-sovereignty groups such as the St. Jean Baptiste society, calling for limits on the voting rights of new citizens.

According to Sirros, the issues at hand are complex, dividing public opinion on more than the sovereignty question. The very principles of democracy, pluralism and tolerance



GRAPHIC COURTESY OF THE ARTHLR, TRENT UNIVERSITY

I think it's the message the PQ constantly sends to minorities, whether it's on referendum night, whether it's during their general councils. Basically, there isn't that much room for a pluralistic view of Québec.

Christos Sirros, Liberal critic for cultural communities

achieved great economic and academic success. Where are they represented? The pur-laine monopoly has created much misunderstanding," protests a member of the Canadian-Italian Congress, Filippo Salvatore in a *Cittadino Canadese* editorial. "Many ethnics, including Italian Canadians, see the state as a threatening, anonymous bureaucracy."

IMMIGRANT LEVELS DROPPING

Olga Petrowski came to The McGill Daily

the truth we've been denying for a long time: we are not valued."

Petrowski points to "For Sale" signs which appear with staggering regularity in neighbourhoods with large ethnic minority populations such as NDG, Little Burgundy and Cotes des Neiges."

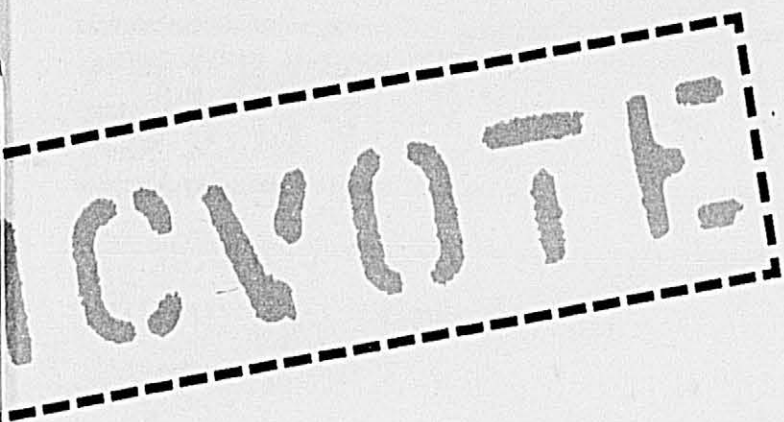
Nancy Worsfold, of the Canadian Council for Refugees explains that provincial immigrant levels are dropping as a result of a string of legislation introduced by the PQ government.

cause itself.

Alvi, however, remained unconvinced, and like many immigrants, has become un-

are at stake, he says.

Although no conclusive figures have been released, it is estimated that a significant



VOTE FOR ALLOPHONE SUPPORT



progressive doesn't mean that their government is tolerant of ethnic minorities. Look at the backlash against (multilin-

tions said that it was better to provide services in many languages, rather than just two to avoid institutional

My love for this place died during Parizeau's speech, when he gave us a glimpse of the truth we've been denying for a long time: we are not valued.

Olga Petrowski

gual) electoral information. As soon as there's an initiative towards tolerance, the [PQ] party's divided."

O'Neill's reference is to the controversy over the PQ's decision to publish referendum fliers in 17 languages, among them, Khmer and Persian. Critics charged that the publicity campaign was a hypocritical decision, going against a more general party policy of unilingualism. Federalists have suggested the fliers misrepresented the separatist cause while tacitly boosting support for sovereignty.

bilingualism.

Some PQ supporters, such as Parliamentary Assistant to the Premier David Payne, expressed reservations about the need to publicise information in so many languages. In a *Gazette* editorial, Payne argued "It is a bad signal in terms of integration to write to citizens in other languages than the official and minority language. Should we also print drivers' licences in 17 languages, just in case some people can't understand English or French? To me multilingualism of this kind is absurd."

message the PQ constantly sends to minorities, whether it's on referendum night, whether it's during their general councils. Basically, there isn't that much room for a pluralistic view of Québec."

FEDS BOOST VOTERS

Separatists counter that the federal government has used similar tactics boosting support for federalism by using immigrants as pawns in the sovereignty debate. Last May, Chantal Hebert of *La Presse* accused Ottawa of employing "extraordinary measures" in order to remit citizenship certificates to 14,000 new Quebecers in the months preceding the referendum.

Blasting the federal government for having "mounted a plot" to win the referendum, she reported that gargantuan efforts had been made to speed up the process of awarding immigrants their Canadian citizenship.

Individuals were allegedly permitted to skip language tests and immigration offices extended their hours in order to process demands. When too many certificates

were issued to accommodate all new citizens receiving them at swearing in ceremonies, as is the custom, the federal government had them couriered to immigrants' homes. In total, 3,600 citizenship certificates were presented in the month prior to October 20, the deadline for voter registration.

Federal immigration minister Sergio Marchi, later tried to dispel doubts about lax regulations. He insisted "citizenship requests made on the eve of a referendum are treated in the same way that we process them before provincial elections."

Ottawa modified its response eight months later, when Lucienne Robillard took over Marchi's portfolio. She admitted that demands had been accelerated, not to affect the out-

come of the referendum, but so prospective citizens "would be able to exercise their fundamental right to vote". "That's Canadian democracy. If there was another referendum, tomorrow morning we'd do the exact same thing."

Gatineau resident Maria Volpe was granted citizenship during those contested months. She confirms that she was rushed through her citizenship exam and immediately afterwards awarded her certificate.

In a letter to *Le Droit*, she said that she'd consider renouncing her Canadian citi-

A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE?

André Boisclair has vowed to counter the attitude expressed by Picher and "fight for a new attitude towards ethnics". At a symposium organised by Black and Jewish groups to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Boisclair said that the widely used term "cultural communities" is too narrow in Québec's pluralistic society and promotes an inappropriate attitude.

"The host society is not only white Catholic francophones going back generations, it is all of us here in this room. It is

There is a basic faith in good government and in the wisdom in those elected. This is the reason so many follow their dream to Québec. Common sense says Immigration makes a better society. I have trouble believing government has no common sense. Common sense and tolerance will triumph.
Sotirios Antypas, president of the Hellenic Congress of Quebec

zenship. "I don't want to belong to a country that uses people as political tools. The (liberal) government is playing a dirty game with us. It says "...come to Canada. Vote for Canada. If not, we don't need you'."

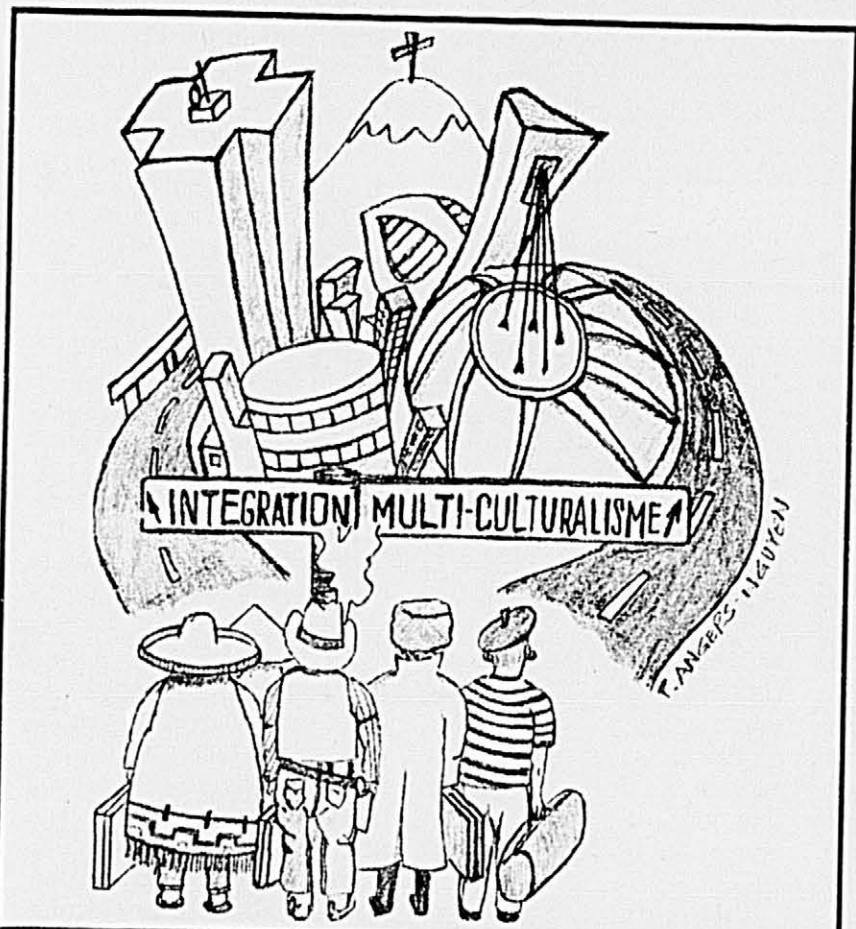
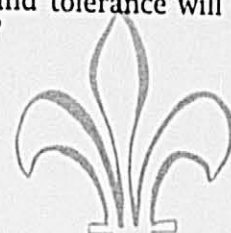
All sides agree that bureaucratic formalities were modified so that more Canadians would cast ballots. Whether it was a conscious federal strategy to sway the vote remains unclear. "When you're talking about a 'mounted coup', you're talking about something fraudulent or illegal," Robillard commented. "Accelerating citizenship certificate distribution was completely legal and in accordance with our moral standards."

But according to *La Presse* columnist Claude Picher, these standards are relative. "Québec society is different from the rest of Canada's - Québec should determine who will make up that society."

all of us in every neighbourhood," he said at the symposium.

Dan Philip of the Black Coalition of Québec hopes that Boisclair's vision is genuine, signalling a new attitude at the provincial government towards immigration. "There is a window of opportunity that has been opened since [Boisclair] took over the [ministry] position."

Sotirios Antypas, president of the Hellenic Congress of Quebec, agrees. "There is a basic faith in good government and in the wisdom in those elected. This is the reason so many follow their dream to Québec. Common sense says immigration makes a better society. I have trouble believing government has no common sense. Common sense and tolerance will triumph."

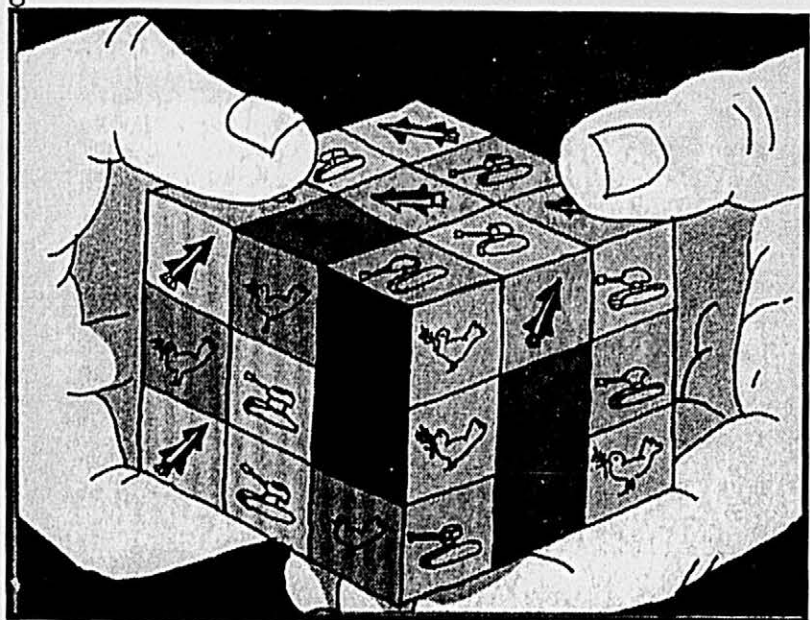


DAILY GRAPHIC BY PIERRE ANGERS-NGUYEN

André Boisclair, the newly appointed Québec minister for Immigration and Citizen Rela-

Sirros claims that Payne's comments accurately represent PQ policy. "I think it's the

Marchi's portfolio. She admitted that demands had been accelerated, not to affect the out-



CONTRASTING

*Edward W. Said, a well known literary critic is currently a professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University. Said has made his mark in the field of literary criticism by publishing such books as *Orientalism* and *Culture and Imperialism*.*

He is also a widely-known critic of Israeli policy in terms of the Palestinian issue. He has continuously criticised the Oslo Peace Accord which was first signed in 1993 by former Israeli prime minister Yitshak Rabin and Palestinian leader, Yasir Arafat.

Professor Said will be speaking at McGill University tomorrow night about the "Clash of Civilisations or the Clash of Definitions" and then again on Wednesday about the current situation in Palestine.

The following is an article reprinted from Dawn — a Pakistani newspaper — written by Professor Said to express his views on the peace accord and leadership of both the current Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian Authority leader, Yasir Arafat.

At roughly the same time, Nelson Mandela was visiting Great Britain, and Benjamin Netanyahu was on his first official trip to the U.S. A greater contrast between the two political leaders could not be imagined.

Mandela came to London not only representing South Africa, but also the victory of political principle and moral reconciliation as no leader on earth today does.

This is not a matter of idealising or sentimentalising the African National Congress (ANC), the liberation organisation that Mandela headed for over thirty years, most of [which were spent] in solitary confinement, well away from the political spotlight.

The ANC was certainly guilty of corruption, cronyism, political murder, and a whole host of other unseemly crimes. Yet what it always stood for, the single goal for which it was created, and which Mandela himself embodied, never changed: the end of apartheid and the institution of legal equality — one person, one vote — between blacks and whites.

It is important to remember that by the mid-1980s the ANC had been defeated militarily by the South African government, most of its leaders, like Mandela and Walter Sisulu, were in jail, the rest either killed or in exile, like Oliver Tambo. Only the force of unyielding principle held on to from the position of moral strength, again represented by

Mandela, was capable of delegitimising apartheid all over the world; this gradually compelled the white government to begin negotiations with the ANC not on its own terms, but on Mandela's.

Nor was this all. Throughout the negotiations Mandela's policy was to attract to himself an important segment of the white business and the intellectual community in his country, on the grounds that there would be reconciliation between the races, and not revenge, once apartheid was abolished.

So great was the moral force of Mandela's promise to bring the black and white communities together after apartheid that his presence alone seemed to guarantee the future. It was felt that only Mandela could bring the country together, heal the wounds, and because his people had been the victims of white oppression, he was the man who could forgive — but not forget — the past.

One of the things Mandela did after the South African elections was to set up a continuing committee whose role it was to keep before the public, the evils of apartheid; this was done not in the spirit of recrimination, but so that no one would forget the evils of a system that condemned millions of people to servitude and perpetual subordination.

When he appeared in Great Britain, Mandela was recognised for his two great achievements, which he accomplished with dignity and amazing per-

sistence. The only person he refused to meet — justly, in my opinion — was Margaret Thatcher, a crude and unregenerately reactionary politician who had always refused to recognise the ANC except as a terrorist organisation.

It is a measure of Mandela's stature that he was able to maintain his refusal in Thatcher's own country, despite the fact that she is, after all a former prime minister and a peer of the realm.

NOT ABOUT PEACE AND RECONCILIATION

Netanyahu's visit by contrast, was a triumph of bigotry and falsehood. He was given several standing ovations when he addressed a joint session of congress, and to all intents and purposes, his unyielding positions on Jerusalem, the settlement and his opposition to a Palestinian state were supported by President Clinton.

Netanyahu's presence in the U.S. represented the triumph not of reconciliation and peace, but — and despite all choruses since 1993 about the immense successes of the peace process — of power and

injustice. Like all other Israeli leaders he denied the past and the reality of the Palestinians; he was a man insensitive to the heavy human toll caused by Israel to literally millions of Arabs. And once again, the Arab states were condemned

as it is applied derisively in the corruptions and injustices of Yasir Arafat's Palestine Authority.

A CORRUPT RULE

I have just returned from a short trip to the West Bank and Jerusalem. What struck me — aside from the forlorn hopelessness expressed by most people — is that conversations between Palestinians are confined almost entirely to everyday worries and anxieties, most of which reflect the frustration of a people whose struggle has been demoted, passed by, reduced to a simple matter of minimum survival.

All the newspapers run advertisements praising Mr. Arafat as a great man, and they express gratitude for the things he has done. Yet no one has any illusions at all that his rule is anything but corrupt, that his police and prisons (there are 35 prisons in Gaza alone) are cruel, torture is rife, due process is suspended most of the time, and if you need to get anything done you have to have a connection with someone in the Authority.

An index of this is that elected members of the Legislative Council express frustration at the fact that despite their attempts to pass reform bills, Arafat simply refuses to implement them; he wants to rule in his own way, unilaterally and without any significant civil interference.

A lawyer friend told me that the most recent version of the Basic Law — or Constitution —

Palestine used to represent an ideal — very much like anti-apartheid — of justice and a struggle for equality; today it is scarcely remembered except as it is applied derisively in the corruptions and injustices of Yasir Arafat's Palestine Authority.



TERMS FOR PEACE

being studied by the legal experts that Arafat appointed has produced a draft which is a good deal worse (in terms of democratic freedoms) than earlier drafts.

For one, Arafat no longer promises to limit his time in office to two terms, for another "the president" has the power to pass laws; for still another, the President of the Legislative Council are greatly reduced relative to the Presi-

ish fanatics protected by the Israeli army — legally there because Arafat and his brilliant negotiators simply accepted their demands — making life impossible for the 200,000 Palestinian residents of Hebron who are forced to submit to curfews, searches and prohibitions on movement after the massacre.

Mr. Natshe, the mayor of Hebron, told me that he had pleaded with Arafat and his

political discourse and social space by a particularly mean-spirited, uninspiring brand of "realism."

This is especially true where Palestine is concerned. For the first time that I can remember, non-Palestinian Arabs in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and elsewhere have underlined the need for restoring political idealism and principle to their proper place in the struggle for Palestine.

reality — must be changed, not accommodated to.

Netanyahu and, to all intents and purposes, the United States have made no secret of the fact that their conception of the peace process grants the Palestinians extremely limited rights, no sovereignty, and little self-determination.

Why are we supposed to accept that? Every careful reading of the Oslo and Taba agreements has shown that they were designed to defuse control, and keep Arafat in power.

PRACTICAL POLITICS

It seems quite clear to me that we should begin — practically speaking — by simply refusing all three stipulations, substituting instead a policy of non-cooperation with Oslo while at the same time build-

No one can be blamed for being pre-occupied with the problems of survival under the double occupation of the Israelis and Palestine Authority — and they must be faced, at least so far as their results in Palestinian and Arab political life are concerned



Unlike Mandela who never abandoned the principles and the goal of his struggle, Arafat and the people who follow him have trampled on principle, sold out on commitment, emptied language of any connection with political truth.



dency; and finally, there are severely curtailed possibilities for citizens to have recourse to the law should their rights be diminished or threatened.

The whole idea is that the Palestine envisioned by Arafat is one that leaves him entirely alone to rule at his pleasure, which in turn is dependent on what Israel allows him to get away with.

The tragedy is that Palestinians who view Netanyahu's ascendancy with trepidation and alarm have very little to fall back on. And in the world's eyes it is difficult to say that Arafat and what he represents constitute a genuine alternative to the unacceptable visions of things offered by the Likud.

Is Arafat's vision really any better? Here is an Authority, whose major figure he is, that has accepted the unacceptable, that has effectively given away most Palestinian rights just to be able to rule a series of tiny enclaves more or less as it wishes, collaborating with Israel in the suppression of real Palestinian self-determination.

GIVING IN

While on the West Bank I paid a visit to Hebron, whose present sorry state is due to a combination of settler fanaticism, and Palestinian negotiating ignorance (or villainy, the difference is unimportant). The Ibrahimi mosque today is totally surrounded by the Israeli army: Arafat agreed to this after the massacre. The whole Arab centre of town is now deserted, commercial life has been stifled, and wherever you look you see crazed Jew-

power over Hebron, but those requests were turned down.

The same thing happened in Bethlehem, a town entirely within the Palestinian zone, where Israel has now opened a road for itself to gain independent access to Rachel's Tomb; this too was agreed to by Palestinian negotiators who had no idea at the time what they were giving up to Israel.

A LOST IDEAL

Because of this depressing background then, the vision of Palestinian struggle that had mobilised people all over the world, before the various changes instituted by Arafat and the PLO has begun, has now collapsed totally. Arafat's pronouncements are viewed by most Palestinians as empty talk, whereas the cruelty of his security apparatus is painfully lived.

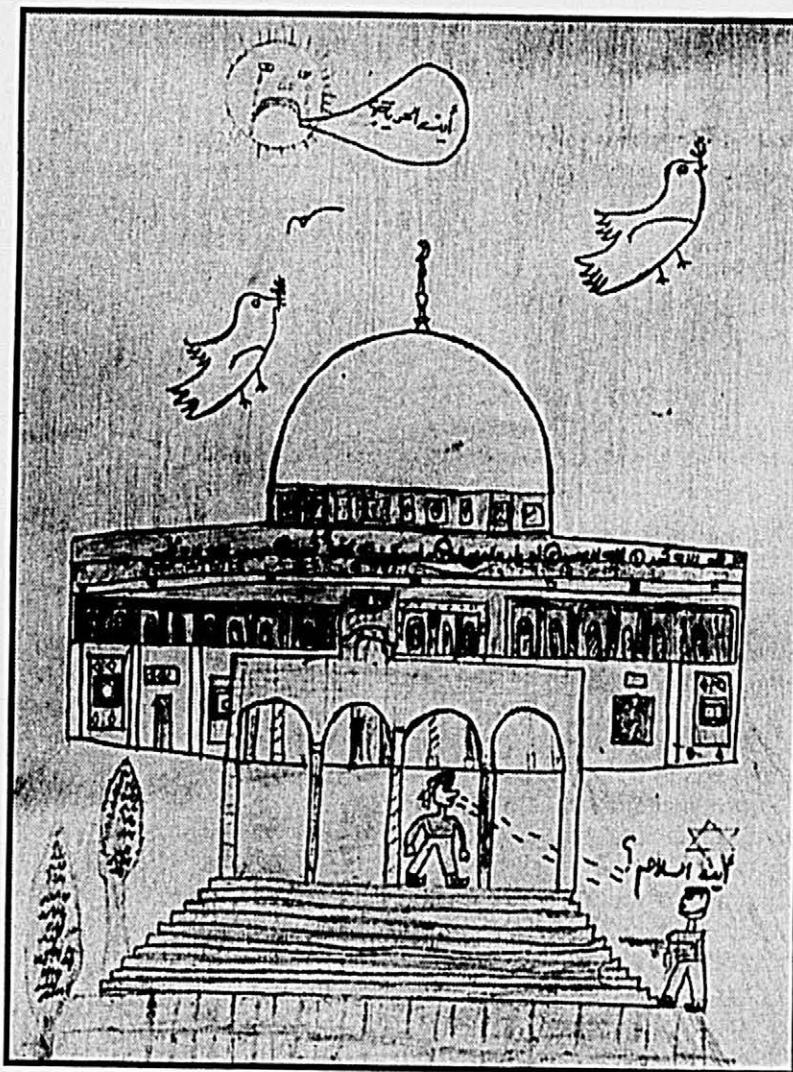
Unlike Mandela who never abandoned the principles and the goal of his struggle, Arafat and the people who follow him have trampled on principle, sold out on commitment, emptied language of any connection with political truth.

This alas reflects the current situation of the Arab world as well. Which leader is looked up to, admired, held up as a role model? The number is extremely small. With half the Arab population now made up of extremely young (below 16) people, the vacuum in moral leadership is very grave. This, I believe, is why so many well-educated Arabs are turning to the certainties of religion: what enrages them is not, as the Western orientals and Islamic "experts" allege, their fear of modernity, but rather the usurpation of

DIFFICULT TRUTHS

And also for the first time, Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza no longer play a prominent role in this movement, so taken up have they become with competing for ministerial posts, as well of course as the struggle for daily survival. These are difficult truths — no one can be blamed for being pre-occupied with the problems of survival under the double occupation of the Israelis and Palestine Authority — and they must be faced, at least so far as their results in Palestinian and Arab political life are concerned.

I have been criticised by



respected friends like Dr. Haider Abdul Shafi and others for not being concerned enough with the problems of what needs to be done now in a practical sense. Oslo, they say, is a reality, and we must learn how to live and deal with it. To me this simply evades the main point, which is that "reality" — if indeed Oslo is a

ing up our civil and cultural institutions.

We need more coordination between Palestinians inside and outside Palestine, more coordination between us and other Arabs, more coordination between us and our world-wide constituency. I have been advocating an active information policy by

which we inform the world of our peaceful intentions but also of our unshakable commitment to equality, self-determination, independence. We must address Israelis plainly and openly.

The point is that there are many practical steps to be taken which I have been speaking about for three years and I am now tired of the uninteresting chorus of requests for "practical proposals" that leave Oslo and the present Palestinian power structure in place as a "reality" with which we must "deal."

The sooner Arafat is made to understand that his route via Oslo and Tel Aviv will take us further and further away from our national goals the better. But what I see is nearly everyone trying to come to terms with the impossible situation as it is now, and that will take us absolutely nowhere.

The history of Palestine in the Arab and Non-Aligned Worlds is that it represented a cause whose idealism and vision inspired people to a better understanding of both past and present. Oslo put an end to that as, I believe, Israel and the United States had intended.

The time has come to put Palestine back in the centre as an ideal for individual action, and individual commitment to principle in the same way that Mandela's actions and principles inspired the anti-apartheid movement.

This does not mean a return to the bombast of aggression and threat, nor to the glorification of one person, but rather to the establishment of a new movement for peace, in which the goal is that all peoples should live together as equals. Only the vision of a multi-cultural and democratic Palestine can inspire such a movement. The time for a new politics — and indeed for a new human being — has come.

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WHY MCGILL?

It's all in the name

by Carrie Freedman

How does one of Canada's top-ranked universities deal with Canada's highest university deficit?

Last weekend, during McGill's open house celebrations, students were given the opportunity to find out.

Using \$100,000 of its own money, and the rest from private donations and corporate sponsorship, McGill set up tents to exhibit the various accomplishments of McGill faculty and students.

Showing off McGill's accomplishments would seem a good way to entice students to come to McGill. However, many students said their decision to come to McGill had little to do with McGill's concrete accomplishments and more to do with the prestige of the name.

"I want to work abroad someday and [McGill] is known internationally", said Melanie Grenier, graduating from the Faculty of Education this spring.

When asked how she felt McGill rated in comparison to other universities, she recalled having read in *La Presse* that McGill was rated number one in Canada.

She agreed with McGill's high ranking. "I think we have good professors who are doing a lot of research".

But less than a month on campus was long enough for Claire, a first year science student, to realise that something at McGill is amiss.

"When you look at the arts programmes, they are being completely cut back," she said. "The quality of the arts education here is going completely downhill."

At the end of last year, McGill Faculty of Music was asked to cut back \$350,000 from its budget and both the Departments of English and Art History have faced severe cutbacks since last year.

THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE

The sliding quality of education is a serious concern on campus, and numerous students voiced this concern during Friday's Open House opening ceremonies. Led by the Canadian Federation of Students and holding signs saying "I'm working for my education", students gathered on lower campus to protest against government cutbacks, as well as Principal Bernard Shapiro's plea to raise tuition.

Dealing with the University's record-breaking deficit has been Shapiro's most controversial role at McGill since

he became principal two years ago.

Shapiro claims that tuition hikes are necessary to maintain the quality of education. He plans to ensure this by raising professors' salaries, renewing the libraries and investing in the upkeep of buildings on campus.

"It doesn't give me any

great pleasure to be lobbying the minister for increased fees," Shapiro said, "but my main responsibility is to sustain the quality of programmes here at McGill."

But many question Shapiro's priorities, and believe that increasing salaries and maintaining buildings is not the way to increase the



DAILY PHOTO BY MIKE CULLEN

quality of education.

"The purpose of most of the professors here is to do research, not teach" said Stephen Fine, in his last year of Industrial Relations. "They are evaluated on how much they have published and not on the quality of their teaching".

Shapiro's *Towards a New McGill* document, released last year, sparked outcry from undergraduate and graduate students alike.

Shapiro said he would like to raise tuition to about \$3,000 — almost double the current fee level.

NOT ON OUR LAND

Natives upset at Newfoundland's plan to tax development

by David Cochrane

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CUP) — Native leaders in Labrador are upset with government plans to tax mining development on their land.

Daniel Ashini, a representative of the Innu Nation, said that Newfoundland's Industry Minister Chuck Furey's comments defending the proposed tax were inappropriate, because they disregard Innu rights.

On a visit to New York, Furey confirmed the possibility of a tax on profits from mining and natural resources development in the province. The tax was proposed in the wake of the discovery of a massive nickel deposit near Voisey's Bay in Labrador that has the potential to become the largest nickel mine in the world.

Furey says Newfoundland has the right to impose the tax because the province is the actual owner of the land.

"We the resource holders and owners, the people of Newfoundland and Labrador... should have a right to tax the profits when they grow way beyond capital cost recovery and a reasonable dividend for shareholders," explained Furey in the September 12 edition of the *Globe and Mail*.

Furey said, "being a non-renewable resource, we'd like to stake our claim to it, too. We own the property, we own the land."

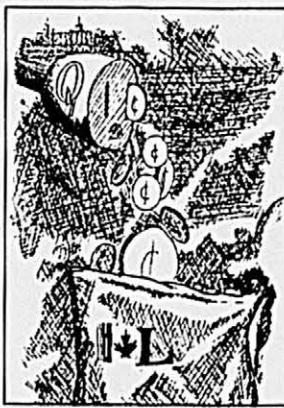
But Ashini takes issue with Furey's comments.

"These types of comments should not be made by the Newfoundland government," Ashini said. "The land actually belongs to the Innu people."

"Whatever legislation is in place, whatever constitution is

in place that Canada or Newfoundland claims takes precedence over Aboriginal title is something we cannot accept," he continued.

Currently 16,000 Innu live in eastern Québec and Labrador. They claim the



DAILY GRAPHIC BY MAX FRANCISCO

territory as their natural homeland and have opposed mineral exploration and development in the area for years.

The Innu feel that the pace of exploration and the immense pressure to develop Voisey's

Bay into a producing mine is hurting the possibility of a fair settlement of land right negotiations.

"The position of the Innu Nation is that there should be no development taking place in Labrador without the settlement of land rights between the governments of Canada and Newfoundland and the government of the Innu nation," Ashini said.

Furey did not return phone calls for an interview.

EVENTS!!!

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

- **Unity Centre of Montréal** (3455 Girouard Ave.) presents "Daily Stress and Stress Management" by Dr. Lee Lubin, 19h. Info: Yves Lafontant, 369-0510.

- **Faculty of Arts McDonald-Currie lecture series** presents historian Henry Kamen, "Inquisition and Liberty in Early Modern Spain" in Leacock 26, 17h45. Info: Professor Perez-Magallon, 398-6682/6683.

- **McGill Classical Music Club** meets every Monday in the music building (555 Sherbrooke Street W.) rm. C205, 18h30-20h30.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1

- **Faculty of Arts Maxwell Cummings lecture series** presents Professor Edward Said, "The Clash of Civilizations, or Clash of Definitions?" in Leacock 132, Noel Fieldhouse Auditorium, and Leacock 26, 18h.

- **Sections of the Canadian The McGill Daily**

EVENTS!!!

- **AIDS Memorial Quilt** on display in Leacock 232, 9h-17h. Closing ceremony at 16h30. Admission free, all welcome. Info: David Wright at Student Health Services, 398-2915.

- **The Canadian College of Teachers** presents Dr. Glenn Cartwright and Adam Finkelstein, "Some New Frontiers in Educational Technology," in the Jack Cram Auditorium (Education building), 19h30.

- **Centre Interculturel Strathearn** (3480 Jeanne Mance) presents "Stop the War Against Women," 19h30. Info: 387-9074.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 2

- **Canadian Studies Graduate Students' Association (CSGSA)** annual general meeting at 3463 Peel, 17h. Info: 398-2974.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3

- **NDG Anti-Poverty Group** public meeting in NDG

EVENTS!!!

to fight cuts in social programs at 6525 Somerled Ave. Suite 7, 9h30. Info: Maureen or Adele 489-3548.

ONGOING

- **Literacy Partners of Québec** needs volunteer tutors. Info: 931-8731, ext. 1413.

- **Sexual Assault Centre of McGill's Student Society** offers a confidential listening Help Line at 398-8500, open 19h-22h, seven days a week. Also, there are free support groups open to the general public. Info: 398-2800.

- **Shalom Line** anonymous listening service need volunteers. Info: Suzanne Herscovitch, 735-3541, ext. 3380.

- **LBGT M** needs volunteers to staff an information table at the SSMU blood drive. Info: Darrell, 398-6822.

- **Heads & Hands** needs volunteer tutors for high school students. Info: Marc, 481-0277.

daily classifieds

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.60 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$4.05 per day. General Public: \$5.75 per day, or \$4.90 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. Extra charges may apply, prices include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). Full payment should accompany your advertising order and may be made in cash or by personal cheque (for amounts over \$20 only). For more information, please visit our office or call 398-6790. **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damages due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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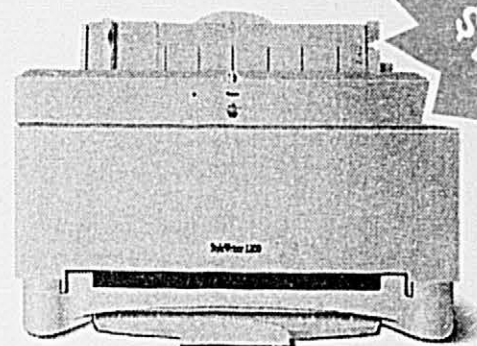
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